AY, March

Drops notseless on the public way, And childhood's footsteps, that of yore Before our window blithely sped, Now, perished foliage pressing

And if we walk our garden round At early dawn, we mark a rime Upon the fence and border ground Prophetic of the coming time; A lingering blossom here and there With faded countenance we trace, Looking like love in mute despair

But though the birds have taken wing, And though our floral beauties lie Prone in the mire, and winter bring His bitter wind and leaden sky. We know, how ever harsh his hand, And love and joy throughout the land The birds and flowers recall again.

Why She had not Married.

There was one question which puzzled the good people of Canton-a mystery they could not fathom-and that was, why Mist Ventnor had not married. Talented, handsome and wealthy, surely it must have been her own fault. Although thirty-five years of age, she could still have queened it over the best society in the village, and had her pick of the marriageable men; but her cold dignity and reserve raised an effectual barrier, keeping both society and suitors at

Miss Ventnor had resided in the village of Canton ten years, and the people were no better acquainted with her than on the that day she came among them. She lived in a little vine-colored cottage, surrounded by tasteful, even elegant, grounds. The trim servant she employed knew but little more about her than the people. She never made calls nor received any. She contributed to several magazines, and spent a large portion of her time inreading, although in summer she worked hours, even days, among the flowers in her

One beautiful morning, as Miss Ventnor was busy culling a bouquet of flowers, she beard a baby voice exclaim:-"O, pitty, pitty fowers!"

Turning, she saw a child about three or four years of age peeping through the railing, with her tiny hands outstretched.

'Do you want some flowers? Come here, Little one.

The shild entered the gateway, and without any hesitancy approached Miss Ventnor. She was dressed in white material, richly embroidered, and with a jaunty little sun-hat shading her golden curls. Around her neck was clasped a heavily wrought gold chain, from which was suspended a locket, almost too large and beavy for such a child.

One glance into those deep hazel eyes, and Miss Ventuor, self-possessed wo man though she usually was, trembled violently with agitation.

"Little girl, what is your name?" she quantioned, her voice sounding strange and huelty. "Gracie "

"Gracie what? Whose little girl are

#ou ?" "Why, papa's, of torse."

"Where does your papa live?" "He's 'taying up there in that big house,"

indicating the direction with a nod of her golden head. "The hotel, you mean."

"L dess so."

"Aren't you afraid to go into the street

ap far, and alone ?" The little girl looked up in surprise, and shook her head.

'Not when papa and mamma are with me all the time. Miss Ventner looked around, but to her

astonishment saw no one. "Where are they? I do not see them."

"Here," replied the child, tapping the locket with one tiny white hand. "I coldly. don't kies papa in here much, but I kies mamma every night. Don't you want to

Miss Ventner knelt down, and with trembling fingers unfastened the locket. It contained a life-like picture of a gentleman, with brown, wavy hair, deep hazel eyes, and proud, aristocratic features, and a lady's sweet, child-like face, with large appealing violet eyes, and a crown of vellow

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She gazed longest at the face of the gentleman, and a look of pain swept over her face as she noted the firm, almost eruel lines about his mouth and thought of the words last spoken to her by those

tips.
"Won't you kiss papa?" asked the ahild.

Miss Ventuor touched her lips to the picture, then hated herself a moment "Now bles mamma "

Miss Ventnor shook her head, while a

hard look came into her dark eyes. "Why not? I kiss mamma's picture most, for papa's up there, too, and mamma's

only in here." Where is your mamma?"

"Dead, papa save. They put her in the dark ground; but I dess they took her out and put her in here."

"Dead?" repeated Miss Ventner, the hard look vanishing from her eyes, and a tander pity stealing into its place. Ah! that word will stop the most bitter current w thought.

"I dues I must go now," said the child.

"papa'll be so scared."

You never could find the way alone. Come into the house and I will send Katy "Who's Taty?" "The girl that works for me. She will

take you safely to your papa."
"Yes, I'll go with Taty.

After a few minutes Katy, a good-natured, rosy-cheeked girl, stood ready to es-

cort her little charge. "Remember, Katy, do not go into the hotel, only in eight of it," Miss Ventnor said, for the second time.

"Very well, miss."

"I need not have taken that precaution," thought she, bitterly, as she entered the "It is not likely that he has any desire to seek me," she added, with a A few days later, the same little girl was

seen in front of Miss Ventuor's dwelling, stoutly tugging at the hand of a fine looking gentleman somewhere about forty years of age, in her efforts to draw him toward the gate, and adding her voice in entreaty.

"Do tome, papa! She lives here—the lady that kissed your picture and wouldn't

The gentleman had seen Katy from the window of his room, and supposed her to be the person Gracie talked so much about, and mentioned as having kissed his picture. He scarcely gave this a second thought, judging she had simply done so to please the child, because she had requested it; so, as Gracie would not allow im to pass the house, but persisted in her entreaties to enter, he thought he would call and thank the girl for his child's safe return to him. He entered the gate, with Grace triumphantly dancing at his side, and walked up to the little porch. Katy stood at the entrance, watering some plants.

"Good morning." "Good morning, sir."

"I called to thank you for the trouble ou took to bring my little girl home the other day." "It was no trouble at all, sir," returned

Katy, modestly. Grace stood eilently by with a pout upon

ner lips. "What is the matter with my little girl now?" the gentleman asked, kindly, strok-

ing her head. "That isn't her," she said in a grieved

one. "I want to see tother one." "It is my mistress she means," said Katy; "please walk in, and I will call

Miss Ventnor, sitting by the window had heard his voice, and a face so white met Katy's eyes that she started back in alarm. Miss Venigor smiled a forced smile.

"Do not be alarmed, Katy; I am only little dizzy. I have worked too hard with my pen lately. I must take a rest." Little Gracie and a gentleman are in the

"Very well, I will be down in a moment, she said, just as calmly as if her heart were not striving to break its prison with its wild throbbing.

parlor, and want to see you ?"

The gentleman stood with his back to the door, studying a rare painting, when Miss Ventnor, looking very pale and haughty, swept into the room. Gracie sprang corward, shouting gleefully:-

"It is her, papa-the one that kissed your picture."

A wave of crimson swept over Miss Ventnor's face. Little Gracie had unconsciously dealt a terrible blow to her pride.

The gentleman did not seem to notice the child's remark. His eyes were fixed upon Miss Ventnor's face, and his own was pale as ashes. He took a step forward.

"Imogene, am I dreaming, or do I again look upon your face after so many years?"

Then he sank into a chair and buried his face in his hands. After a few moments

he looked up. "Forgive me; I should have said Mrs.

Atwood." "I do not olaim that name," she said,

"Have you never married? I have always thought of you as Goorge Atwood's wife. Are you really Miss Ventnor

atill you

"Will you tell me why you never married him-or another ?" "Because I did not love."

"Oh, Imogene, can I dare hope that you have remained single all these years b cause you could not forget that you once loved me? Nay, forgive me-hear me out," as he saw the flash of haughty pride which swept over her face. "Imogene, can you forgive me when I tell you I hav never ceased to love you and how I have suffered for those cruel words which parted us? I thought then I was only doing my duty, and was just to myself. You remember I embarked immediately for Europe I had not been one day out at san when became convinced that I was wrong in my mad jealousy of George Atwood. As soon as I reached England I sent a repentant letter, begging you to forgive and love me again; but the answer which I received

nearly crushed my heart." "The answer?" she interrupted.

never received or wrote any letter." "What can this mean? I certainly re ceived a letter in your handwriting, stating that my repentance had come too late, as you were already the wife of George

"It was a base forgery !" "But who could have been guilty of such a thing? I would have sworn it was

your writing." "Ne doubt it was George Atwood him self. He used often to bring me my mail, and he could imitate handwriting to per"The rascal!"

"Hush-be not severe! George Atwood is dead, and at the bar of a higher tribunal than ours."

"Dead? I had not heard of this. You are right; I will not judge him, and shall strive not to hate his memory. After I read the contents of that letter I was ill for many weeks, and after my recovery spent years of restless wandering in foreign lands. In a tiny English cottage I met Gracie's mother. My heart was strangely drawn toward her, and I thought by marrying I could forget my first love. I trust I did not wrong the sweet girl who became my wife; I loved her deeply and tenderly, but more as a father loves his child, and I daily thanked God for her sweet, trusting love, which made a better man of me. I made the few years she spent with me entirely happy and when I laid my darling away to rest I mourned her tenderly and truly. Imogene, I have told you my story. Can you forgive, and love me well enough to be my wife ?"

"I can, Ernest, for, strive hard as I would, I could not forget you, and that is why I have never married. I, too, will ask you to forgive me. I was proud and wilful"

"My darling, there is nothing to forgive. Though parted so long by plotting ones let us both strive so to live that the years we spend together shall be an atonement for what we have missed."

"And, Ernest, let us no longer think of him who caused our estrangement, but rather of little Gracie, who was instrumental in God's hands in bringing us together. She has stood there in the corner some time, lost in astonishment, and entirely neglected by us. Come here, Gracie."

She sprang into the arms outstretched to receive her, and was clasped to Miss Ventnor's bosom.

"Gracie," said her father, "This is to be your new maxima, and you must love her dearly."

"Oh, won't that be nice? I'll have a mamma now out of the picture! Why don't she kiss you now, papa ?"

"Yes, Imogene, why don't you?" The good people of Canton filled out the mance to suit themselves, and it was as onishing to learn how many knew all alone that Miss Ventnor had corresponded with Mr. Peyton a great while, and been engaged

make so long as they were happy? RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

to him a year. But what difference did it

A ecounts of railroad accidents frequently state that although the engine and care were much damaged, the passengers escaped without serious injury. Yet many persons can recollect instances of men whose health steadily declined after they passed apparently unharmed through some nishap to a train, and whose sufferings were terminated by death more or less sudden. Some light has been cast on cases of this kind by a paper read recently, before the Medical society of the King and Queen's College of Physicians, Dublin, by Dr. MacSwiney. In a railroad collision there may result to a passenger (1) shock merely, or (2) concussion, or (3) contusion of the cerebro-spinal system. In shock the functions of the nerves are impaired, and the action of the nervous system is thus lowered. It has been been found that great confusion and injury, either temporary or permanent, to the nervous func. tions sometimes follow from a shock to the cerebro-spinal system, when the soft cerebral and spinal mass is struck violently against the bony case in which it is inclosed. That slight blows often cause serious results is now well established. An apparently trifling injury to the back or sacrum may give rise to an inflammatory process, which may, after the lapse of year; even, end fatally. And often a slowly creeping-on paralysis will ensue upon a shock to the cerebro-spinal centre, when at first no ill result was apparent. In such cases, the sceming contradiction may some. times be noticed that, whereas the more sult in the very cases in which injury appears to be trifling, on the other hand, it slight and unimportant symptoms.

ontus county several weeks ago, says the Fort Dodge (Iowa) Messenger, amid surdampen even the arder of young love, has just been reported to us, and is too good to be lost, even though it must be told out of season. The swain, a stout young farmer of Pocahontas county, after the usual course of smooth sparking, had prevailed on the early one, and he obtained a license in Pocahontas county. The girl lived just over the line in Calhoun county. The evening set for the marriage was a rainy and dismal one, but the minister arrived at the bride's house to perform the ceremony, All the preparations were made, when, preliminary to the ceremony, the minister asked to see the license. When it was shown there was trouble, the minister reusing to proceed unless they went over into Pocahontas county. The house was only a few rods from the line, but it was as dark as Egypt, and raining by the bucketfuls without. However, everybody was anxious and nobody afraid, and out they went. The minister mounted the fence to get out of the mud, and wound his the couple grabbed hands, and, while the bride's brother held a lantern to illuminate the iob. the ceremony was performed,

ANCIENT PEVER EPIDEMICS. The lessons of the last epidemic find nu-

merous precedents in the history of former times. The "Black Death" that ravaged

times.

TATO ALL DOTT OF 10TO

Asia and Southern Europe in the fourteenth It appears that a troop of wild elephants century spared the Mohammedan countries has been observed within 50 miles of Port Persia, Turkistan, Moronco and Southern Elizabeth, and it is well known that they Spain-whose inhabitants generally ababound in Central Africa, where, indisstained from pork and intoxicating drinks. criminately slaughtered for the sake of their In the Byzantine Empire, Russia, Gerivory, the destruction of these animals is so many, France, Northean Spain (ingreat, as at no very distant period to habited by the Christian Visigoths), and threaten their extinction. It seems worthy Italy, 4,000,000 died between 1373 and 1375, of consideration whether it would not burbut the monasteries of the stricter orders den, as is done in India, where they are of and the frugal peasants of Calabria and inestimable service to the Commissariat, Sicily enjoyed their usual health (which the Public Works Department, the planters they, of course, ascribed to their tutelar and many others. The African different saints); but among the cities which suffered from the Asiatic elephant in some points, most were Barcelons, Lyons, Florence and but is equally well adapted for labor, and, Moscow, the first three situated on rocky there can be no doubt, would be as easily mountain slopes, with no lack of drainage tamed and trained as his Indian congener. and pure water, while the steppes of the That this is the case is amply proved by Upper Volga are generally day and salubrithe docile and submissive state into which ons. The pestilence of 1736 swept away the mals and female African elephants now 52,000, or more than two-thirds of the 75, in the Regent's Park Gardens have been 000 inhabitants of Marseilles, in less than brought by Mr. Bartlett and their keeper five weeks; but of the 6,000 abstemious Scott. They appear to be just as obedi-Spaniards that inhabited the "suburb of the ent, intelligent, and free from vice as In. Catalans" only 200 died, or less than four dian elephants, and there is, I think, little per cent. The most destructive epidemic doubt that the one species, under prope reported in authentic history was the four training and discipline, would be as useful years' plague that commenced in A. D. 542, in Africa as the other in India. There is and raged through the dominions of Chpsevery reason now to hope that the wealth roes the Great, the Byzantine Empire, and resources of our South African posses-Northern Africa and Southwestern Europe. sions will undergo development, might it It commenced in Egypt, spread to the East not be well to revive the suggestion that over Syria. Persia and the Indies, and penthe elephant should be enlisted in the good etrated to the west along the coast of Africa work? The importation of one or more and over the continent of Europe. Asia of the numerous officers who have been Minor, with its plethoric cities, Constantitrained to the work of catching and nople, Northern Italy and France, suffered domesticating wild elephants in India, with fearfully; entire provinces were abandoned. a fitting establishment, and perhaps a few cities died out and remained vacant for Indian elephants to commence the work. many years, and during three months 5,000 would very soon put the value of the underand, at last, 10,000 persons died at Constantaking to the test, and probably show that tinople each day! (Gibbon's "History," vol. vast source of working power now uniii., chap, xliii.) And the total number of used might be made available. It is probvictims in the three continents is variously able that in ancient times the African eleestimated from seventy five millions to one phant was domesticated, and any one who hundred and twenty millions (Procopius, has studied the two magnificient speci-"Anecdot., cap. xviii.; Cousin's "Hist. mens in the society's collection in Regent's tome ii., p. 178.) But in Sicily, Moroge and Albania the disease was confined to a may again be so, and that in temper, dofew seaport towns, and the Caucasus and cility, and working power, they would be Arabia escaped entirely. This dreadful equal, if not superior, to the Indian eleplague made its first appearance in Alexanphant .- J. Fayrer, in Nature. dria, Egypt, then a luxurious city of 800. 000 inhabitants, and Paulus Diaconus, a THE NOBLE RED MAN SHOPPING. contemporary historian, speaks of the "reckless gluttony by which the inhabitants of the great capital incurred yearly fevers and dangerous indigestions, and at last brought this terrible judgment upon themselves and their innocent neighbors" (lib. ii., cap. iv). Alexandria lost half a

DUNS IN INDIA.

million of her inhabitants in 542, and 80,-

000 in the following year, and for miles

around the city the field were covered with

unburied corpses.

The Mahratta mode of recovering debts is curious. When the creditor cannot get his money, and begins to see the debt is rather desperate, he sits dhurna upon his debtor; that is, he squats down at the door of the tent, and becomes in a certain mysterious degree the master of it. No one goes in or out without his approbation. He neither eats himself, nor suffers his debtors to eat; and this famishing contest is carried on till the debt is paid, or the creditor begins to feel that want of food is a greater sunishment than the want of money. This surious mode of enforcing a demand is in universal practice among the Mahrattas, Scindiah himself, the chieftan, not being exempt from it. The man who sits the d/curva goes to the house or tent of him whom he wishes to bring to terms and remains there till the "sir is settled, during which time the one under restraint is confined to his apartment and not suffered to communicate with any persons but those whom the other may approve of. The laws by which the dharns is regulated are as well defined and understood as those of severe and dangerous phenomena often re- meant to be very strict, the claimant carries a number of his followers, who surround the tent sometimes even the bed of his adoccasionally occurs that the severest pri- versary, and deprive him altogether of mary lesions present to observation only food; in which case, however, etiquette prescribes the same abstinence to himself; the strongest stomach, of course, carries AN OUT-BOOK MARRIAGE IN THE the day. A custom of this kind was once so prevalent in the province and city of A marriage which took place in PoetBenares, that Brahmins were trained to remain a long time without food. They were then sent to the door of some rich in roundings that might be expected to dividual, where they made a vow to remain without enting till they should obtain a certain sum of money. To preserve the life of a Brahmin is so absolutely a duty that the money was generally paid; but never till a good struggle had taken place, to ascertain whether the man was staunch or not maiden to name the day. She fixed an for money is the life and soul of all Hin-

HUGE SPIDERS. In the sands of Central America a huge spider exists, which is known popularly as the "Grandfather Graybeard," which has long hair, and, when walking seems as large as one's two fists. This formidable beast is given to biting when irritated and with its jaws makes four little holes in the flesh. The bite is poisonous, though nor deadly. Its victim feels at first no more discomfort than from the sting of a gnat, but after a time the pain spreads over the whole body, and is accompanied with faver and great exhaustion. A Chinese traveler states that the body of this losthsome crea. ture is the size of a butternut, and that of legs among the hoards to brace himself up, the smaller ones, of a walnut. Spiders of such dimensions, with their big, hairy bodies lifted upon long, stout legs, must be as frightful an adversory in a small way as

Park will, I think, be satisfied that they

one would be likely to encounter in any ex-

APRICA.

Writes a correspondent "I was curious nough to watch a party of Utes go shoping recently. They had been to the phoographer's and each one carried a villainus-looking Indian, at which he pronugazed and grunted, "Phat'some," the purchase had been made, they majestically gave orders to their squaws to go to packing, so, tugging away at the bags of flour, the woman got the ponies laden, either by their own efforts alone or with an occasional lift from a good natured bystander. When everything was ready for departure the loving wife would get down on hands and knees and the brave would step upon her back into the saddle, give his pony a lash with a gayly-decorated rawhide, and ride off, leaving the squaw to follow as best she could. One of these squaws handled her bags with such a superfor display of strongth, muscle and vim that a burly miner standing by was struck with admiration, and offered to purchase

"Yes, I sell - good squaw - sixteen dollars, was the reply of her lord.

"'No, I'll give eight dollars,' mid the

"Too much little," grunted the Ute, giving good squaw and good pony alike a cut with his whip, and without further parley galloping off."

WINTER IN THE PRENCH CAPI-

TAL. Paris is transformed. The gayeties of the summer are gone and bleak Winter is upon the boulevards and snow-flakes have whitened parks and gardens. The bronze figures, nymphs and Tritous, in the fountains on the Place do la Concorde are half hidden by monster icicles, and the trees in the Champs Elysees and in the Bois de Boulogne are tipped with scintillating atoms of snow. As a writer in the Globe (London) has seen it, the race-course at Longehamps, with its picturesque stands and old windmill, looks like a picture, as the Laplanders, who -- now staying in the Jardined' Acclimatization, race and tear about in their sledges drawn by reindeer or joyous barking dogs, the echo of whose voices resound over the snow-covered plain In the city the heavy fall of snow has made locomotion extremely difficult. The omnibuses have taken a third horse, and the street-car drivers handle four-in-hands. The carts of the milkmen and butchers can only just get about. The streets are quiet and the hoofs of horses and the wooden shoes of the workmen no longer resound from the pavement. The only noises heard are the shouts and cries of the gamin who delights in braving police regulations, and snow-balling friend or foe.

The item of honey is now added to California's already large list of exports to Europe, a ship which recently cleared for Liverpool taking out \$71 tons, valued at \$13,069. This is by no means the first shipment but it is only during the present season that efforts have been made to establish a market in Europe for this com modity.

Of 3,434 doctors whose deaths have been announced in the London Lances during the last ten years the ages of 2,684 were given; average age at death, 56.6 years

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